

if you can't hold anything, you won't keep anything.

A. Phillip Randolph was so right. So today let us take back workers' rights, so that the American workers can hold onto their lives and hold on and make real the American dream.

#### ON THE USE OF THE DRUG MYOTROPHIN FOR SUFFERERS OF LOU GEHRIG'S DISEASE, AND A CAUTIONARY NOTE ON USE OF THE INTERNET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, sometime in the next couple of weeks, the Food and Drug Administration has told my office that it will make a decision about the drug called myotrophin. This is the only drug currently available that gives some hope to the victims in the advanced stages of the deadly illness we all know as Lou Gehrig's disease.

As almost everyone knows, this is a horrible nerve disorder that slowly robs victims of their ability to walk, talk, move freely, and eventually even to eat, swallow, and breathe on their own. There is no cure. The disease has always been fatal. But now, finally, there is a drug, myotrophin, that gives victims of Lou Gehrig's disease some small sliver of hope.

Unfortunately, this drug has not been approved by the Food and Drug Administration. There is no question that this drug is absolutely safe, but the FDA questions if it actually improves quality of life.

The patients and doctors who have worked in the experimental trials are convinced it does improve and extend the lives of these victims. Demonstrating that improvement to an absolute mathematical statistical certainty is going to be a very long, arduous task. Thousands of people will be robbed of their only hope in the meantime.

An advisory committee of the FDA voted to reject final approval of the drug until more evidence is gathered. Sometime in the next couple of weeks the FDA will make the final decision on whether these sufferers will be allowed to use this drug.

The drug is safe, Mr. Speaker. There is some disagreement about its effectiveness, but many doctors and patients believe in myotrophin and want to use it. They should be allowed to do so. The FDA should not play God. They should not take away the last hope these people have. If this is still a free country, these victims of Lou Gehrig's disease should be allowed to use this drug if they and their doctors feel that they should.

Mr. Speaker, I want to move to an unrelated but also very important subject. Last week, last Friday, on the ABC program "20/20," Barbara Walters helped present what she described as the most important hour ever shown on

national television. This was a program attempting to alert parents to the horrible, sick, warped things that millions of children are being exposed to on the Internet. There are all types of pornography which cannot be totally effectively blocked, and, even worse, sexual predators preying on children over the Internet.

I know that for some reason there are some people who worship computers today and are greatly offended if anyone even implies that anyone or anything should restrict their use in even the slightest way. I also know that computers do wonderful and miraculous things and have greatly enhanced our quality of life. But I also know there is a down side to becoming totally, completely dependent on and controlled by computers and the Internet. We started out controlling the computers, and now they seemingly control us.

Mr. Speaker, I simply happen to believe that we should worship God, not Bill Gates. We have allowed far too much power to be concentrated in the hands of one man and one company, so I applaud the Justice Department for taking on Mr. Gates and Microsoft, although probably the government will lose in the end.

I heard on the national news a few months ago that the Massachusetts Division of Motor Vehicles was going totally online and hoped that they didn't have to see a live customer 10 years from now.

I heard a leading Washington sports columnist on the radio a few days ago say that when people called him to get his e-mail address and found out they were talking to him in person, they frequently, quickly hung up.

The Washington Post this week had a story about how the Internet was drawing some families closer together, because college students would have conversations over their computers that they would never have in person.

I read an article recently by a Harvard professor who said, we are allowing the electronic media to isolate us from each other, and that membership in all sorts of organizations, good organizations, is rapidly declining.

We worried about our children spending too many hours in front of television screens, so now we have placed them in front of computer screens that oftentimes have things on them far worse than what is on television.

With each passing year we seem to be talking less and less with each other. People do not know their next-door neighbors. They tell us that more and more people are working out of their homes. We are spending less and less time with our fellow live human beings, and more and more time in front of television and computer screens.

I sometimes wonder how much human contact there will be 50 or 100 years from now. On the 20/20 program they reported about the 11-year-old boy in New Hampshire who was murdered while selling door to door for his school. He was killed by a 15-year-old

boy whose mind was warped and filled with rage after a homosexual relationship with an adult he met over the Internet.

And then we have the year 2000 problem which Newsweek said is going to cost us \$1 trillion in litigations and software costs and other expenses simply because these computers cannot realize that we will change from 1999 to the year 2000.

This is crazy. It will cause everything to cost more.

I am not saying that we should do away with computers. I know that frequently, when someone disagrees, they resort to childish sarcasm because that is easier and simpler than arguing on the merits.

I know that some will be sarcastic about what I have said tonight.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I am not saying, throw out our computers, but I am saying, do not get addicted to them, either. Do not go crazy over them. Do not let them get out of control and destroy the lives of innocent children. Be alert that there are dangers, and spend less time in front of screens and more time talking to and helping each other.

#### TRANSFER OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time of the gentleman from California [Mr. FILNER].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### WE MUST LOOK A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH WITH REGARD TO TURKEY'S FUNDING OF CHAIR AT UCLA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. SHERMAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to focus on a generous gift to my alma mater, but looking at the history of Troy, I have learned that sometimes one must look a gift horse in the mouth.

The Government of Turkey has offered over \$1 million to fund a chair at my alma mater, UCLA, in the study of Ottoman and Turkish history. While the generosity of such an offer should be noted, I note the concern in the academic community and concern among those of us concerned with international relations for the academic integrity and historical accuracy of the academic work that will be done by the occupant of this chair.

Our concern for history is based on history. The Turkish Government has endowed other chairs at other American universities, and the occupants of those chairs have sought not to report and analyze history, but to rewrite it and cover it up.

Mr. Speaker, as a Jewish American, I am very concerned with those who would want to cover up the history of

genocide, or claim that the Holocaust against the Jewish people did not occur or did not occur on a massive scale. But as an American and as a citizen of the world, I am equally concerned about attempts to cover up and deny other genocides.

I am certainly concerned that the occupant of this chair at UCLA may feel or may be pushed toward trying to deny the great massacres at Smyrna, or the genocide of the Armenian people that occurred in the first two or three decades of this century.

□ 2000

Those of us concerned with history must remember that those who forget history are doomed to repeat it, and those of us concerned with avoiding genocide must remember, never forget and never again. Indeed, the history of the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Turkey are two subjects of academic study. But that study should be unbiased and uninfluenced.

I would suggest that UCLA look at a number of academics who have studied the history of Anatolia, the history of the Caucasus, who have established their academic freedom and their academic independence. For example, Marjorie Housepian Dolkin or Speros Vronis would make excellent occupants of this new chair in Turkish and Ottoman history, and their academic independence would be beyond question. Whoever occupies any chair looking at the modern history of Turkey should look not only at the promise of

this nation, but also some of its misdeeds as well.

Last week, I had a chance to talk to Kathryn Cameron Porter and to talk also with several others who, along with her, are fasting to protest the Turkish Government's imprisonment of Leyla Zana, a duly elected member of the Turkish Parliament who has been arrested for addressing a committee of this House of Representatives.

As an American, I am offended that someone would be imprisoned for giving us their views. And as a graduate of UCLA, I want to make sure that any review of modern Turkish history is complete and full and focuses on some of the human rights abuses, including the imprisonment of Ms. Zana.

I look forward to UCLA expanding upon its reputation as one of America's and one of the world's great universities and look forward to UCLA doing so by looking at all aspects of Turkish history and the history of the Ottoman Empire.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. RIGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.]

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

#### Committee on Appropriations [Dollars in millions]

Discretionary	Current allocation		Change		Revised allocation	
	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O
General Purpose .....	\$520,120	\$549,837	+45	+41	\$520,165	\$549,878
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund .....	5,500	3,592			5,500	3,592
Total .....	525,620	553,429	+45	+41	525,665	553,470

The aggregate levels for budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 1998 are increased as follows:

[Dollars in millions]

Current aggregates:	
BA .....	\$1,387,183
O .....	1,372,461
Change:	
BA .....	+\$45
O .....	+41
Revised aggregates:	
BA .....	1,387,228
O .....	1,372,502

#### BUMBLEBEE BRIGADE FLIES ON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, experts tell us that the bumblebee should not be able to fly. They tell us that the bee's body is too heavy and its wings are too small. Washington experts, with similar assuredness, told us that the budget could not be balanced, enti-

lements were too large, taxes were too low. Experts can be wrong.

Just a few years ago, the experts said that the Republicans could not take control of Congress. It had not been done, after all, in 40 years. Well, the voters proved them wrong in 1994, when they sent a new majority here to Washington. I was a member of that new class of representatives, that I like to call the Bumblebee Brigade, because we did not know what we could not do.

As we reach the end of this session of Congress, let us see how the hive is doing. In 1995, Republicans swarmed onto Capitol Hill with the promise to reform Congress and vote on 10 historic bills within our first 100 days. We called that promise the Contract with America. The experts told us that we were too ambitious and that it could not be done. Instead of listening to them, we kept our promises, and today almost all of that Contract has been signed into law.

Those same experts told us that we could not reform welfare. Well, once

tleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(C) of the Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-33), when an appropriation specifies an amount for "Continuing Disability Reviews" under the "Limitation on Administrative Expenses" account for the Social Security Administration, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations and the aggregate budget totals shall be adjusted for the additional budget authority and resulting outlays subject to limits set forth in that act.

On July 28, 1997, an additional \$245 million in budget authority and \$232 million in outlays was provided upon the reporting of the appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and related agencies for fiscal year 1998 (H.R. 105-2264).

The conference report on H.R. 105-2264 has been filed and contain \$290 million in budget authority and \$273 million in outlays for continuing disability reviews. These amounts are within the limits established for fiscal year 1998. Therefore, the allocation to the Appropriations Committee and the aggregate budget totals for fiscal year 1998 are being raised by \$45 million in budget authority and \$41 million in outlays as shown on the attached table.

These adjustments shall apply while the legislation is under consideration and shall take effect upon enactment of the legislation.

again, they were wrong. We passed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act last summer. By converting much of the program into block grants and requiring work, we have nudged more than one million families off welfare rolls and onto payrolls. Today we are saving money. But more importantly, Mr. Speaker, we are saving people.

The critics told us we could not cut taxes while we were balancing the budget. On this issue, too, they were wrong. This summer, we passed the Taxpayer Relief Act, providing American families with their first tax cut in 16 years. We also encouraged investment and savings by slashing capital gains taxes by more than 30 percent.

Despite this, the experts have continued to criticize this Republican Congress. But as John Adams said, "Facts are stubborn things." The truth sometimes stings. The critics say that "business as usual" is still the rule on Capitol Hill and nothing has changed